

## HON. SHEADRICK B. TURNER

Member of the Legislature of Illinois, from the first senatorial district; who stands ace high in the estimation of the leading Republicans and Democrats throughout this state; who assisted in defeating the Race Commission Bill, in the fifty-first General Assembly.

THE RACE COMMISSION  
By Dr. M. A. Majors.

The Governor has appointed the race commission. Since we have it let us see if we can find a use for it. The unsettled condition of the people just coming out of a great war has been the cause of much of the chaos that now exists.

Hundreds of thousands of black men who went to war, went to fight and die for a cause outside of their environment, and for a country that lynchings, burns, and murders them at will and for which they are without redress. They carried the flag, and then brought it back with honor, but they met dishonor on their return. In the battle zones the only humiliation they suffered was from white American soldiers and officers.

The question of race prejudice has been an incubus. A people long wronged by the tyranny and oppression and borne brutal usage almost without complaint will in the final analysis have an awakening if they possess a spirit and a conscience.

The recent war put all the races on edge. The oppressed will no longer be oppressed. What they fought for they insist that it shall not be denied them.

The old time darkey is dead and sleeps his peaceful sleep in the grave. The new order of world democracy tells the black soldier and the black citizen, that to be respected, he must respect himself, and to do that his house must be protected from the mob and the bomb. This high regard for self demands that he must die fighting a man's fight, asking no quarter and giving none. Peaceable and just, not seeking trouble, nor giving other trouble. Industrious, economic and a proud people, fearing no one but demanding what belongs to all people.

He should not be denied the right to buy property wherever it looks like a good bargain, and where he wishes to bring up his children.

He should not be denied the right nor blamed for doing the noblest thing a man can do for his family, buying for them a home.

He should be protected in all his rights as much by a healthy public opinion as by the law. People that hold prejudice against a race, merely upon color, cannot very satisfactorily determine what is best for that people.

We will not be interested in any proposition that advocates segregation either in city or public schools, nor anything that means Jim Crow law in the great state of Illinois.

We believe the Commission would do a wise thing to call some kind of public meeting at which much of what is to be discussed pro and con by the commission, giving the public the opportunity to be heard also.

THOUGHTS OF THE HOUR  
By Dr. M. A. Majors.

We may not boast of a nickel worth of powder  
To shoot or to color a woman's face  
But there are thoughts we'd like to express louder  
Than white dailies print for our race.  
The press will never print for us our matter  
Only in a half-hearted measly way  
It always front-ages what is only clutter  
It never prints for public what we say.

Oh! we could cut a mighty needed caper  
If we would stand united as a race,  
Could print a million dollar daily paper,  
With what we've got and take our rightful place.

The day is being misled by false lead-  
ers.  
Who fattened on the pie of politics  
Has long since passed, and now the  
readers,  
Defy them now with all their wily  
tricks.

Oh! for a man who has sufficient  
vision,  
To stand in front of politics and pew,  
A man too great for cheap demagoguery.  
A man of action with a thought that's  
new.

Oh! let us find the man who stands  
for "we must!"  
The clock is striking, it is almost noon  
Let's name him, back him, without any  
mistrust  
We cannot do the noblest thing too  
soon.  
We've passed the line of easy sat-  
isfaction,  
We cannot hope for much with the old  
way,  
We've got to get behind the men of  
action,  
We've got to get the things for which  
we pray.

Let's be a race that isn't imitation,  
Let's set up rules forgetting how to  
shirk,  
Let's do the things that's worthy emu-  
lation,  
Adding our full quota to the world's  
great work.

FREE SIX NEGROES FROM  
STOCKADE AT GRANT

CAMP GRANT, ILL.—Half a dozen of the colored soldiers court martialled recently at Camp Grant upon charges of complicity in connection with an attack upon a Bloomington, Ill., woman here in May, 1918, have been liberated from the military stockade, it became known today.

While camp authorities made no official announcement that the six Negro soldiers had been found not guilty of the charges preferred against them, it was unofficially admitted that the men are now attached to the Negro casual detachment at 518 South, under command of Lieut. Charles Dickerson.

Army court martial procedure provides that following an acquittal, the accused men shall be restored to duty with their old organizations. Although given their freedom from the stockade where they have spent more than a year, the Negroes will not be officially returned to duty until an announcement of the general courts martial findings is made in Washington by President Wilson.

The Negro soldiers who were defendants in the case and who are now released from the guard house are: Privates Elizer Chapman, Andrew Fields, Iron Townsend, James Reel, Clemmie Johnson, Colonel Jackson Cheeks.

With the exception of Chapman, who was brought back from France, this Spring to face trial all of the sextette were tried and convicted at the first general court martial held at Camp Grant in August, 1918.

Army law provides that conviction upon either of the first two crimes may be punished by death, or by such a penalty as the military court may provide. Should capital punishment be inflicted upon any of the six men alleged to have been convicted, the sentence will be executed here.

A transcript of the record trial is now in Washington where it is awaiting final review by President Wilson. If he approves the sentence of the Camp Grant court the verdict will be published there by the judge advocate general.

## BETWEEN TWO FIRES

The senatorial foreign relations committee has the eye of the world turned to Washington. The Peace League of Nations carries not enough "self-determination" of small nations and races, and the U. S. senate is bent upon burning up the Golden Rule for all of mankind.

It appears somebody has been trying to write the history down in his-  
tory without the consent of Senators  
Lodge, Knox, Borah and Johnson, and  
without the erudition and statesman-  
ship of ex-Senator Elihu Root. Any-  
how we shall see if the South takes  
back-water.—"Lay on MacDuff and  
damned be he who first cries, hold  
enough!"

Hon. Lee O'Neil Browne,  
and Other Leading Demo-  
cratic Members of the  
51st General Assembly  
Assisted Sheadrick B.  
Turner and Hon. Warren  
B. Douglas to Defeat "The  
Race Commission BillTHE LIBERTY LOVING DEMOCRATS CLAIMING THAT  
THEY DID NOT WANT THE SOUTHERN IDEAS ON  
HOW TO HANDLE THE NEGRO GRAFTED UPON  
THE SOIL OF ILLINOIS.

The following highly logical article contributed by Hon. Warren B. Douglas, member of the Illinois Legislature from the 3rd Senatorial District.

Gov. Lowden apparently feeling that his opinion outweighed the collective judgment of the members in the last session of the legislature, in the matter of the advisability of having a "Race Commission", has proceeded to appoint such a body himself.

Let me call to your mind what I know to be the sentiment and true feeling of the vast majority of the people of this community toward this much talked of "Race Commission" whose duty it will be to find a panacea for our so-called racial ills; it might be well for me to hark back to the busy days of the fifty-first General Assembly in which I had the honor of representing the Third Senatorial District. During the session, House Bill No. 155 provided for a board of Race Commissioners was introduced in the House, by my colleague, Honorable Adelbert H. Roberts, referred to the committee on Efficiency and Economy and reached second reading in the House; this bill was afterwards withdrawn from the calendar; while it was on the calendar, Senator Wheeler introduced the same bill with a few minor changes, in the Senate known as Senate Bill 357, which passed the Senate, reached the House in due course, but did not pass, having failed to receive the required number of votes. It was a common understanding at that time that Gov. Lowden was anxious, in fact extremely solicitous that it should become a law. I take pleasure in reporting to the constituents of my district and the State of Illinois that I opposed the measure and I further point out with some pride the fact that some of the best minds in the legislature opposed and voted against this measure on the ground that the bill if enacted into a law would not only be unpatriotic, un-American and unfair to 12,000,000 loyal souls, but it would ultimately lead to such laws as would bring about segregation and disfranchisement which is in open violation of the Constitution of our country. Among the many able legislators who opposed this measure in the House, allow me to name just a few of them:

Sheadrick B. Turner, serving his second term in the legislature, strenuously opposed this bill and was more than instrumental in conducting a successful campaign that led to the defeat of the bill. Among the salient points brought out by Mr. Turner on the floor, was this, "there are no commissions formed for the Poles, Serbians, Croats, or any of the other nationalities that dwell beneath the Stars and Stripes and why therefore should there be one for the Negro, when even handed justice and fair play is the one and only solution for the racial troubles of our country." Mr. Turner's record on race matters has always been four square and had this bill any merit whatsoever, I am sure none would have rallied to its cause any sooner or more earnestly than the "Wizard of the First District"; Lee O'Neil Browne, Judge William H. Dieterich, Lawrence C. O'Brien and many others of the leading Democrats and Republicans opposed this measure because they felt that it was unjust in its application to the Negro. Some very strong speeches were made against the bill by leading men of both parties whose terms of service in the legislature stretch over a span of years.

In the Herald-Examiner of the first of August, there appeared an article headed "Lowden Plans Adjustment of Race Issue," stating that he would appoint these commissioners who would work out a solution for the race problem. To be more specific allow me to quote verbatim from that article: "I want to have a commission," said the Governor, "composed of four or five colored men who have nothing to do with politics but who have the confidence of all the colored people and an equal number of white men of the same caliber. They would be men who could through the creation of public sentiment, create among their people an understanding that would soften the feeling between the races. There would be a tacit understanding that the colored race should occupy certain areas for residences, certain beaches and parks for amusement and so on. By the same understanding

certain similar areas and facilities would be reserved for the white race. This news article among some other things, further stated that he was favorably impressed by reports of a similar commission working on a similar plan at Atlanta, Georgia and that he had sent for a report of that body."

I opposed the commission bill in the General Assembly, and am more bitter than ever against it now, for it is quite obvious now as it was then that this board of Race Commissioners would have for its ultimate purpose the bringing of segregation, Jim Crow cars, in fact to change the fair state of Lincoln, as far as the Negro is concerned, into a Hell Hole like unto the State of Mississippi. The Governor says that there shall be a tacit understanding among the commissioners that they shall try to bring about segregation with all its degrading influences. The Atlanta commissioners from whom the Governor seeks advice, resides in the state that gave to the world Hoke Smith, it would seem therefore that the commissioners are to bring about conditions to make it possible to mistreat the Negro in Illinois as he is mistreated in Georgia: Jim Crow, taxation without the right to vote, poor schools, lynch law, murder and ravishing of our women is what the commissioners have tolerated and countenanced in Georgia.

It is inconceivable that the white man, in spite of his farsightedness and superior intelligence, fails to appreciate the folly of alienating the good will and loyalty of the Negro, who has proved himself to be a potent factor in the economic and industrial life of this country. And further, has stood and ever been faithful to the Star and Stripes, and has never been found wanting when the Nation has called upon him in the hour of need. The Negro needs no greater proof of his loyalty than that shown by his willingness to sacrifice his life upon the battle fields in every war in which this country has been a party during its entire history and when the Negro went to France that democracy and liberty might rule the world it was with the hope that the war's setting sun would be followed by the dawning of a new day of hope for him and his. And above all that since he had made Europe a fit place to live in he has returned determined that America shall be a fit place for him to live in, and no longer will the Negro be contented to be treated as the Nation's ward or to accept of any cajoling or humoring you might say in lieu of those rights that are guarantees to all citizens by the constitution of the United States. This is the thought advanced by the young Negro of today who is teaching his people and giving them a new form of intelligent and constructive leadership, and the sooner the federal, state and city officials, and the business men realize this fact and enforce the law and give every man a square deal the better it will be for the entire country.

The Negro in this country is purely an American product, is a poor socialist, and no bolshevik at all. He has no fatherland to which he feels and gives a large part of his allegiance, while at the same time claiming American citizenship, and if America would give better facilities and opportunities for the Negro to develop in the principles of manhood and citizenship, it would prove a better investment than throwing our doors open to the hot-headed, disgruntled and



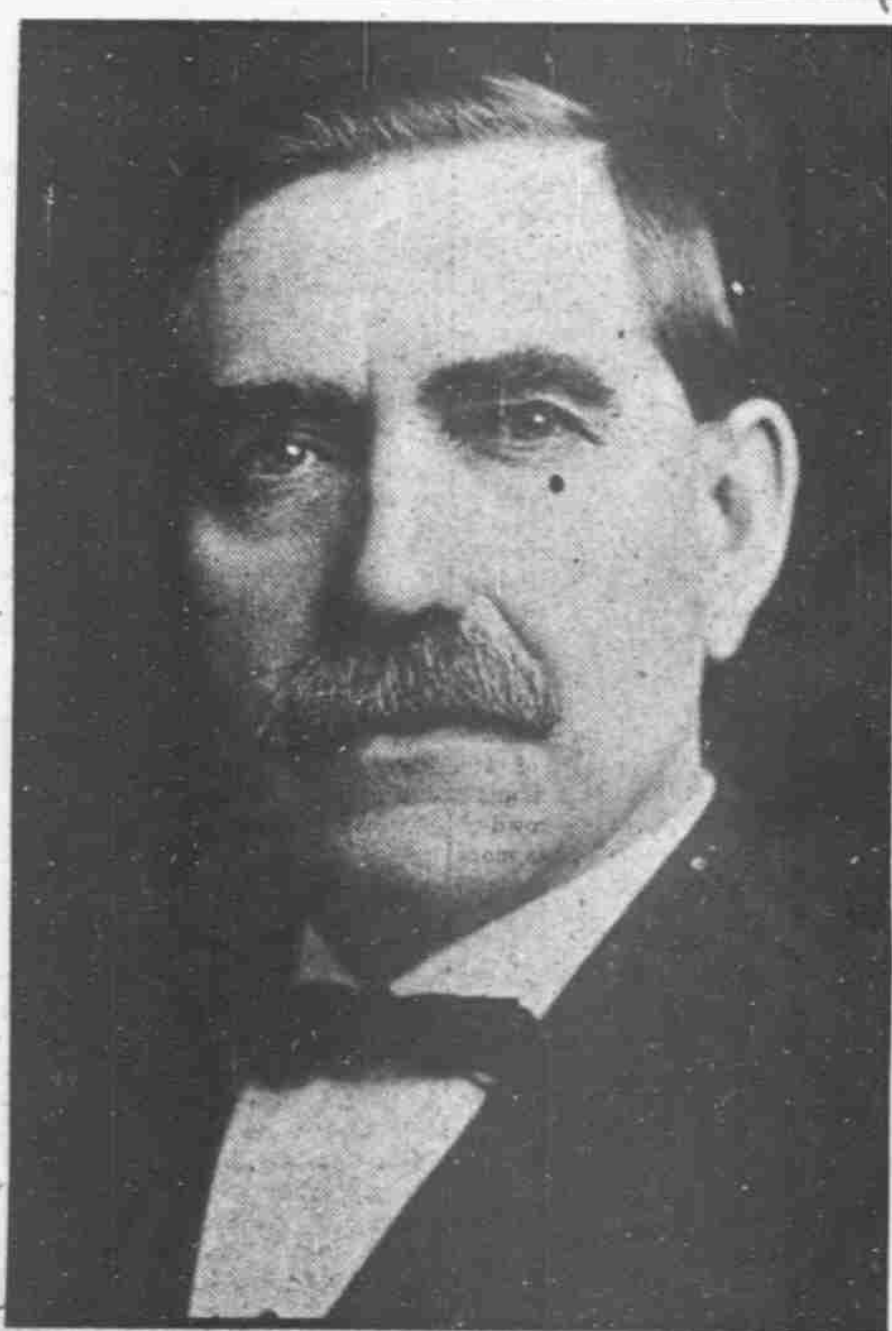
HON. WARREN B. DOUGLAS

The new gladiator of the Colored race in the Middle West; who led the fight against the Race Commission Bill, in the fifty-first General Assembly of Illinois.

lawless elements of Europe, whom we foolishly believe can be made into first-water Americans by having them go through the prescribed form of naturalization but who in fact, while filling their pockets with American gold, form plots and put forth propaganda that is inimical to American institutions and is eating like a cancer into the very heart of our national existence.

No permanent good can result from segregation of the races such as being suggested by some at this time. What is needed is a better understanding between the races, and that, cannot be gotten by making a wider gulf between them. Segregation will only emphasize racial differences and keep alive prejudices that should have no place in the life of America today. Setting territorial limitations for the races will act as a two-edged sword and the white man will be among the

first to feel its prick. Careful reflection has shown this to be a question that will not yield to legislation or mob regulation, for you only have to glance at Georgia, Alabama, Texas and other states south of the Mason and Dixon line where segregation brought about by legislation or otherwise, only tends to make matters worse. The Negro is here whether by accident or design and here he intends to remain; all he asks is that justice be given him, seeking no special favor, asking no special law, but demands the right to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness as guaranteed by the charter of Human Rights, the right of an equal chance, an equal opportunity to work and develop himself, as that given the foreigners, who are attracted to America because of the American Dollar, only.



HON. JOHN E. TRAEGER

Vice-President of the Stock Exchange and Savings Bank, and as Collector for the Town of Lake, as Coroner of Cook County, as City Collector, City Comptroller, as City Treasurer and as Sheriff of Cook County, he was always on the job in the interests of all of the people, and as he will be nominated and elected as one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the fourth senatorial district, he will assist in formulating a new Constitution in the interests of all the people of Illinois.

ARRIVALS AT BEAUTIFUL  
IDLEWILD

Mr. Geo. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Japp Manes, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKnight, Fort Worth, Texas.

Miss Lucille Collins, Fort Worth, Texas.  
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Warren, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. J. Westmoreland, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Dr. D. E. Hayes and Wife, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Rosell Brock, Montgomery, Ala.  
Mr. Wesley Ladiow, Denver, Col.

Mr. Wallace A. Tate, Oklahoma, Miss.  
Mr. S. C. Hamilton, city.

Mr. George Mosley, Quincy, Ill.  
Mr. Richard Gaines, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Eddie Griffin, City.  
Miss Mamie J. Young, Bloomington, Ind.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, Washington, D.C.  
Mr. Wm. Franklin, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. En. Lindsay, St. Paul, Minn.  
Miss Louise Love, Sheridan, Wyo.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Levy, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Miss Billie Bell, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mr. John Neely, Winnipeg, Can.  
Mr. J. A. Robinson, Winnipeg, Can.

Mr. Claude Williams, Columbus, O.  
Mr. Westley Sewood, City.

Mr. John A. Runk, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. C. Hunter, Xenia, Ohio.

Miss Emily Pitts, Xenia, Ohio.  
Mr. C. C. Holt, Xenia, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Williams, Detroit, Mich.  
Mr. J. Edward Gray, New York City.

Mrs. Norma Seifert, Billings, Mont.  
Mr. and Mrs. Weis, Chicago Heights.

## Mr. Edd. Bradley, Gary, Ind.

Mr. Jack Wells, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jenkins, Aurora, Ill.

Mrs. R. K. Clark, New York City.  
Mr. Jas. E. Simpson, New York City.

Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, City.  
Mr. C. M. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. John Wagstepp, Cattle, Wyo.  
Mr. Roy Williams, Portland, Ore.

Mr. Loyd Griffith, Portland, Ore.  
Mr. S. J. Carr, Chicago.

## IDLEWILD NOTES

Hon. Beauregard F. Moseley, proprietor of Moseley's Stadium and Recreation Park and Idlewild Hotel, left Monday night for a short visit to his family now at his summer home, Idlewild, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bolden, accompanied by Mr. William H. Ciss' of Cleveland, Ohio, were dinner guests at the Idlewild, Sunday.

Something new in the hotel line will soon be given to the public. Watch these columns for same.

Don't fail to visit Moseley's Stadium and Recreation Park and enjoy a good cool ride before returning. Open each evening, 7 to 11:30.

## SOME CAUSES OF CRIME

We believe the collection of great wealth in display of diamonds, expensive furs, luxury and the like, the idleness of the rich has caused much crime in the great cities. If it was possible to restrain the gorgeous display of luxury, and people were encouraged to go neatly and cleanly without extravagant show, there would be vastly less crime in the cities.

## SUNSHINE RESCUE MISSION

2830 S. State St.  
Rev. H. Franklin Bray, D. D., Supt.  
SERVICE EVERY NIGHT IN THE YEAR

"Surely the Lord is in this place." Thus spoke a goodly number who worshipped at the altars here during the past week. Eternity alone will reveal the tremendous good being done here night after night by reason of the faithful service of a few of God's spirit begotten souls who give of their time and strength in an earnest effort to win men to Him. The Sunshine Rescue Mission expects to have a big bunch in heaven.

The second anniversary of the Mission will begin on the 25th of next month and continue one week. Speakers of national reputation will have part in these anniversary services, a program of which will appear very soon. The riot period excepted, there has not been a single night but that a service has been held in this place. The Superintendent will conduct a children's meeting at 2 o'clock and a meeting for everybody at 8 o'clock Sunday. Hearty welcome to strangers and the poor.

## WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

This is a cruel world we live in. The trials, sins and miseries of our times seem multiplied and friend and foe all suffer alike their woes. The reconstruction day is here, and besides the greatest war of the world to give us horror, a busy-being democratic administration of public affairs has added to our common ills. The High Cost of Washington and national misadventures have caused business life to drift into deep seas with ugly waves.

SONG RECITAL BY MISS VIOLA B. MILLER  
Tuesday evening, September 2, at 8:00 o'clock, Miss Viola B. Miller, lyric soprano, assisted by Harrison Emanuel, violinist, Miss Estelle Bonds, accompanist, gave a song recital at the Bethel Baptist church, 52nd and Dear-